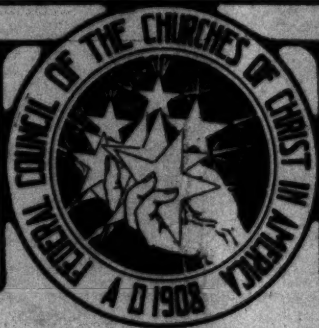


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FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

Vol. ³~~4~~ No. 2



February, 1920

Our National Duty to Mexico

ALTHOUGH Mexico and the United States stand upon a footing of entire equality in that each is an independent and sovereign nation, it is plain that a nation of a hundred millions of people and unbounded material resources appears in an unworthy light if it does not show a spirit of large-minded fairness toward a nation of fifteen millions with vastly less resources.

Both Mexico and the United States should accept loyally and sincerely the fundamental Christian law of service. Neither should be asking what it can get from the other or what it can require the other to do. Each should seek to serve the world. Neither nation is absolved from this obligation by the delinquency of the other. Difficult as is the pathway thus pointed out, and widely divergent from the evil precedent of past days, it affords the only hope for a better world order.

From the Resolutions on Mexico, Adopted by the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council, January 2, 1920.

**A JOURNAL OF RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATION
AND INTER-CHURCH ACTIVITIES**

FEB 13 1920

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

*A Journal of Religious Co-operation
and Interchurch Activities*

Issued monthly by the
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Vol. III, No. 2



February, 1920

Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday

SINCE 1920 is the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim fathers from the Mayflower, the American Bible Society proposes to take part in the celebration of the occasion by the observance of Mayflower Universal Bible Sunday on November 28. Co-operating in this plan, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council has voted to request the churches to set aside the last Sunday in November as Universal Bible Sunday.

In order that ministers, Sunday-school superintendents and teachers who will want to take part in the observance of this day, may be equipped with facts and information, the American Bible Society will have ready at an early date free literature on the subject, which will be sent upon request.

Church and Community Convention to Be Held in Spring

AT Cleveland, Ohio, June 1-9, a "Church and Community Convention" will be held under the joint auspices of the Commission on Interchurch Federations of the Federal Council and the Council of Church Federation Executive Secretaries. This convention will bring up to date the Manual on Interchurch Work which was published after the Pittsburgh conference held in October 1917. Such progress has been made in many lines that this manual is now out of date.

Every effort possible will be made to bring a delegation from every city in the country which does not have a federation. This will make it possible to organize federations rapidly in these cities. More complete information concerning this convention will be given in later issues of the BULLETIN.

Navy Wants Strong Men for Chaplains

REV. E. O. WATSON, Secretary of the Federal Council at Washington, has received the following letter from Chaplain Frazier, head of the Chaplains' Corps in the Navy:

"Just now the churches of our country have a great opportunity in the Navy. There are approximately sixty vacancies in the Corps of Chaplains. I write to call your attention to this fact and to urge that you bring the matter to the attention of the several religious denominations with the hope that they will urge their young preachers to consider seriously taking up this work.

"We need men of culture and of established ability and character—men of high class who would not put the church to shame, not fail to measure up to the ideals and demands of the Navy. It is a hard place to fill—weaklings will not do;

'This is the law of the ocean
(And ever she makes it plain)
Send not your foolish or feeble,
Send me your strong and your sane.

Them will I take to my bosom,
Them will I glut with my meat,
But the others—the misfits, the failures,
I trample these under my feet.'

"I am quite sure every denomination has a number of suitable men who should be willing to devote their lives to this very important need. Congress in allowing one Chaplain to every twelve hundred and fifty officers and men has done so with the expectation that the Church would surely furnish these men. At no time since this provision was made by Congress has a sufficient number of Chaplains been secured to fill up the ranks. I know of no more important field. Surely the Church will not fail in its duty to the Navy.

Very sincerely yours,—In His Name—

(Signed) J. B. FRAZIER
Captain, Chaplain Corps, U. S. N."

Would Bar Religious Bodies from League of Nations

THE Federal Council, through its Executive Committee, has taken prompt and vigorous action in protest against the proposal to admit the Vatican to membership in the Council of the League of Nations. A statement adopted by the Executive Committee at its recent session has been transmitted to President Wilson and the State Department, and has been forwarded to the representative of the Federal Council in Paris, Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, for transmission to the Council of the League of Nations. The statement is as follows:

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing thirty-one evangelical denominations with more than 20,000,000 communicants and a constituency of not less than 35,000,000, earnestly protests against the official representation of any religious organization in the League of Nations.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

A Journal of Religious Co-operation and Inter-Church Activities

Vol. III

FEBRUARY, 1920

No. 2

Federal Council Urges Application of Christian Principles to Our Relations With Mexico

THE appointment of a joint international commission to study the tangled relationships of the United States and Mexico is called for in a set of resolutions passed at the January meeting of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

The Federal Council is not alone in suggesting this step toward better relations with Mexico, as the same proposal has previously been made by a committee of prominent Mexican editors, and has received the hearty backing of Dr. Lyman Abbott in the *Outlook*. The Church Peace Union is already providing for the appointment of a non-partisan commission to confer with a committee of Mexicans in case Washington fails to act in the matter. The action of the Federal Council looks toward co-operation with the Church Peace Union, which represents not only the Protestant constituency but Roman Catholics and Jews as well.

The Federal Council's Committee on Mexico has been studying the subject of our relations with that republic for some months and recently representatives of the Committee were in conference with Secretary Lansing and Ambassador Fletcher in Washington. The Chairman of the Committee is Rev. Charles L. Thompson of New York City, and the other members, representing various religious organizations with headquarters at New York City, are Mr. G. I. Babcock, Rev. Jasper T. Moses, Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., Rev. G. B. Winton, Mr. Alfred R. Kimball, Rev. A. W. Halsey, Rev. A. G. Lawson, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, Rev. Stacy R. Warburton, Rev. S. G. Inman, Rev. F. P. Turner, Rev. H. C. Herring, Rev. C. S. Detweiler, Rev. L. C. Barnes, Rev. Wallace MacMullen, Rev. Harry Farmer.

The resolutions are as follows:

To the Churches of the United States:

The Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America earnestly urges that the present strained relations between Mexico and

the United States be accepted as a summons to fresh study of the principles which should govern international relations, and to vigorous effort for securing the application of those principles in the existing situation. The responsibility of the Church of Christ for such study and effort ought everywhere to be profoundly felt. Hers is the message of the Cross which alone can guide men in the way of peace. Hers is the duty of guarding the rights of the weak and rebuking the arrogance of the strong. Hers is the obligation to witness unceasingly to the supremacy of those spiritual forces which shall bring in the final triumph of the Kingdom of God.

In the effort to bear their share in this responsibility, the members of the Administrative Committee submit for the consideration of their fellow Christians the following statement of principles and proposals in the hope that they may be of service to all who seek in this hour of grave possibilities to serve the cause of international justice and good will.

1. The obligation of patience and self-restraint is one which rests upon all peoples alike. Intemperate speech, sweeping assertions, insistence upon technicalities, in whatsoever nation found, are fundamentally evil and productive of evil. They destroy the power of clean thinking. They bar the way to pacific settlement of disputes. They stir the passions of the nation in which they arise and the nation toward which they are directed.

America's Greater Obligation

2. Upon the people of the United States rests in a peculiar way the duty of keeping in full view the responsibilities which must be assumed by a nation which is strong, populous and wealthy. Although Mexico and the United States stand upon a footing of entire equality in that each is an independent and sovereign nation, it is plain that a nation of a hundred millions of people and unbounded material resources appears in an unworthy light if it does not show a spirit of large-minded fairness toward a nation of fifteen millions with vastly less resources.

3. It is equally clear that the law of Christ calls for instant, repeated and open-minded conference concerning any point of difficulty which may arise. Just as two men have no right to accuse one another of injustice until face to face they have sought amicable understanding, so two nations must not come into antagonism until the possibilities of patient personal conference have been exhausted. The interchange of diplomatic notes is a necessity for certain purposes of international life. It, alone, can never attain those deeper and more delicate results which are required for the maintenance of a fraternal international order.

Lessons from the Recent War

4. While the resort to armed force may sometimes be necessary for the defence of national integrity or vital interests, it should always be regarded as a last resort

to be accepted with reluctance when every other expedient has failed. The dark years from which we have just emerged have taught us with sinister clearness how frightful are the infamies and how immeasurable the horrors which war breeds. All right-minded men in Mexico and the United States should set themselves resolutely against all thought of war and devote themselves instead to the securing of just and sound relations between these nations.

5. Both Mexico and the United States should accept loyally and sincerely the fundamental Christian law of service. Neither should be asking what it can get from the other or what it can require the other to do. Each should seek to serve the world. Neither nation is absolved from this obligation by the delinquency of the other. Difficult as is the pathway thus pointed out, and widely divergent from the evil precedent of past days, it affords the only hope for a better world order.

Four Proposed Remedies

6. As an immediate expression of these principles we suggest:—

- a. That leaders of Christian thought use all available means for bringing to the public consciousness the gravity of the issues involved and the spirit in which they should be met.
- b. That in all suitable ways the newspapers of the nation be urged to use their influence to secure fair, patient, and broad-minded understanding of Mexico by the United States and of the United States by Mexico.
- c. That through the work of a joint commission or such other means as the two governments may agree upon, a careful review may be made not only of the specific occasions of recent controversy but also the whole field of mutual relations and the methods by which reciprocal justice and good will may be secured.
- d. That matters of dispute upon which agreement cannot be reached be referred to impartial arbitrators with due guarantees for the carrying into effect of their awards.

Foreign Missions Council at New Haven Approves \$100,000,000 Budget for 1920

NEARLY three hundred members and other delegates, representing fifty-eight mission boards and other agencies, attended the annual meeting of the Foreign Missions Conference of North America at New Haven, Conn., January 13-15. The sessions were presided over by Mr. James M. Speers, a New York layman who is active in various interdenominational causes. Rev. Stephen J. Corey of Cincinnati was elected President for the coming year.

The meeting was devoted to consideration of practical plans for the carrying out of the enlarged foreign mission program. Reports were presented from the various committees, such as the Committee of Reference and Counsel, the Emergency Committee of Co-operating Missions, the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America and the Committee on Religious Needs of Anglo-American Communities. Rapidly increasing service is being rendered by the continuation committees in such coun-

tries as China and Japan. A budget for the year of over \$100,000,000 for the Interchurch World Movement was approved.

Mr. J. H. Oldham, of Edinburgh, editor of the *International Review of Missions* and Secretary of the Continuation Committee of the World Missionary Conference, and Captain J. W. Gunning of Holland, representing the missionary interests of the Netherlands churches, were guests of the conference.

Federal Council Urges Prompt Action by U. S. Government on Behalf of Starving European Countries

Prompt action on the part of Congress in procuring food relief for the starving countries of Europe is urged by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America in the following action of its Administrative Committee:

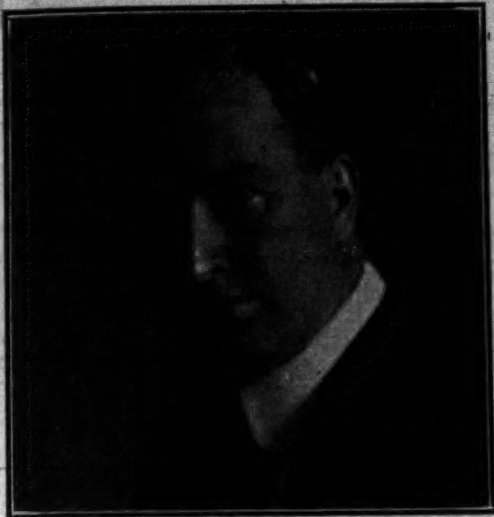
RESOLVED: that the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby appeals to the Congress of the United States and to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives particularly, to act promptly and favorably upon the proposals for securing food relief to the needy European countries, especially Poland, Austria, Hungary and Armenia. Due to serious transportation difficulties, to partial failures of crops and to unavoidable delays in the re-establishment of economic interchange in Europe and the Caucasus, a serious condition of food shortage exists.

The situation, according to direct and authoritative information, in the hands of the Federal Council, is already desperate and will grow worse during the winter months which remain.

The Federal Council is of the opinion that this urgent relief should be granted by America in this practical manner, and that action should be taken at once.

Church Federation in Action Drives Organized Vice From California

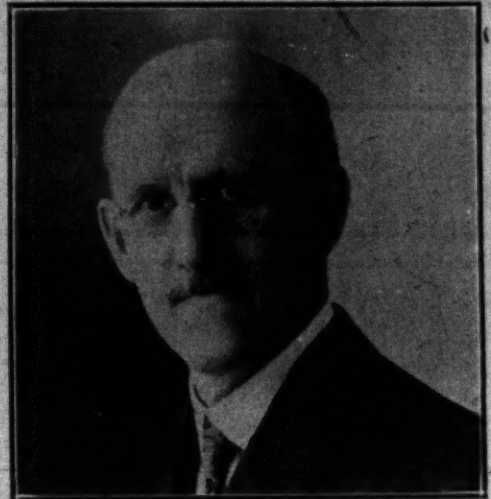
A little over three years ago the officers of the Sacramento Church Federation initiated a movement for the securing of a Red Light Abatement act in California, modeled on the similar law which had proved effective in the state of Iowa. The church people had a hard fight to secure the adoption of this measure, but when the bill became a law the fight was speedily carried into the midst of the enemy's camp and the notorious "Barbary Coast" of San Francisco was cleaned up by the officers of the law assisted by special agents of the anti-vice organization of the church people of California. Under the leadership of this organization, the brothels were driven out county by county, the last stronghold to be attacked being the lumber camps in the northern part of the state. News has just come of the closing of the final segregated district of the Siskiyou lumber region and California churchmen are rejoicing over the fact that their state is now reasonably clean from this worst of parasitical evils.



S. EARL TAYLOR
General Secretary, Interchurch
World Movement



JOHN R. MOTT
Chairman, Executive Committee,
Interchurch World Movement



FRED P. HAGGARD
Head of the Field Survey Section,
Interchurch World Movement

Survey Conference of Interchurch World Movement at Atlantic City

REPRESENTATIVES of forty-two religious bodies, to the number of 1732, attended the World Survey Conference of the Interchurch World Movement at Atlantic City. For three days, beginning January 7, they considered with great earnestness a wealth of facts and figures concerning the needs of the Church, as these were presented by the men who have been in charge of the nationwide and worldwide Interchurch surveys.

Before, during and after the main conference sessions at the Steel Pier, dozens of important denominational meetings took place, in hotels or churches, as well as numerous gatherings of groups having some special interest, such as the editors of religious papers, and many meetings of Interchurch workers from all parts of the country.

The response of God's people to the needs of the age was clearly voiced. The spiritual import of the conference, one of the largest ever held, overshadowed everything else. The enthusiasm was infectious. Personal differences and petty difficulties were submerged under the paramount determination to carry the banner of Christianity through to victory.

Two of the more important decisions of the conference were to conduct an intensive evangelistic campaign in all the churches from now until Easter and to fix April 21 to May 2 as the period for a United Simultaneous Financial Ingathering.

Both the Conference and the General Committee, meeting January 9 and 10 at the close of the Conference, gave approval to the proposals for the budget compiled on the basis of the surveys. The tentative budget covers the financial needs of what is considered an adequate Christian program for thirty-two denominations and one hundred and forty-seven boards, but each item must be accepted by a denominational agency as an item

in a denominational budget if it is to stand as part of the combined Campaign Budget.

The total budget on a one year basis, as proposed, was \$326,107,837. It was recommended that each denomination appeal for the sum needed for one year ahead. On a one year basis, the budget would be divided as follows:

To boards, for regular work..	\$253,193,400
Unallotted, for special types of work	62,929,205
Unallotted, for work in unoccupied territories	9,985,232

In view of the urgent need of an enlargement of the plans and work of the churches in caring for the tasks not yet undertaken, it is recommended that for the first year the items appropriated for unoccupied fields or unallotted special types of work, both at home and abroad, may be included in the budget if taken up by denominations in their denominational budgets. It is further recommended that the Home Missions Council in the home field, the Foreign Missions Conference (the Committee of Reference and Counsel) in the foreign field, and the Associated Women's Agencies assume responsibility for securing the performance of these tasks by denominational boards.

It was decided that all the items unallotted to boards be eliminated from the budget except as adopted by denominational boards. But the report of the Committee on World Survey, as adopted, said:

"Recognizing that the limitations of time may prevent the taking of the necessary steps for the inclusion in the Interchurch World Budget for 1920 of many forms of work discovered and approved by the surveys, we recommend that the Interchurch World Movement take measures to present these unoccupied fields and unallotted types of work at home and abroad, together with the supporting evidence, to the Church as a part of the Church's ultimate task, with a view of enlarging the Church's vision of its task and to show how existing needs reach beyond budgets presented."

By types of church activity, on a one year basis, the proposed budget may be divided as follows: Foreign Division \$104,503,909; Home Missions Divisions, \$53,773,756; American Education Division, \$84,239,050; American Religious Education Division, \$2,065,500; American Hospitals and Homes Division, \$21,368,566; American Ministerial Support and Relief Division, \$60,175,326.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., is said to have penned the Board of Review's report, which had the following to say of the Movement's present organization and the expenses it had incurred:

"Had the leaders (of the Movement), through lack of vision or fear of present criticism, dared less, and prepared a less adequate foundation, they would have subjected themselves eventually to far greater censure because of their failure to have constructed a foundation sufficiently broad and strong for the great structure which alone will be in any sense worthy of the united effort of so large an aggregation of the Christian people of the land."

Announcement was made at the conference that the Administrative Committee of the General Board of Promotion of the Northern Baptist Convention had voted to underwrite its share of Interchurch expenses up to \$1,000,000.

Some idea of the character of the conference may be gleaned from the following compilation by denominations of the first 1587 representatives to register:

Methodist Episcopal Church, 375 members; Northern Baptist, 363; Presbyterians in U. S. A., 260; Congregationalists, 115; Disciples of Christ, 95; Methodist Episcopal South, 36; United Brethren, 34; United Presbyterian, 31; Lutheran, 30; Episcopalian, 29; Methodist Episcopal, African, 28; Reformed in United States, 26; Reformed in America, 24; Friends, Orthodox, 19; Methodist Protestant, 18; Christian, 16; Presbyterian, U. S., 12; Evangelical Association, 10; Methodist Episcopal Zion, 10; Methodist Episcopal, Colorado, 9; Baptist National, 6; Evangelical Synod, 5; Reformed Dutch, 5; Salvation Army, 5; Baptist, South, 2; Baptist General, 2; Baptist, Missionary, 2; Baptist, Seventh Day, 2; Episcopalian Reformed, 2; Evangelical Lutheran, 2; Methodist Free, 2; Moravian, 2; Presbyterian, Reformed, 2; Baptist, Free, 1; Church of the Brethren, 1; Church of God, 1; Hebrew, 1; Methodist, United American, 1; Presbyterian Association, Reformed, 1; Presbyterian Cumberland, 1.

Central-American Missionary Conference to Meet in Guatemala City

American and Canadian missionaries from all the countries of Central America, native preachers and other workers, and representatives of the mission boards in the United States and Canada will meet in Guatemala City, March 26, to lay plans for a campaign of expansion of schools, hospitals, churches and other benevolent and evangelistic activities.

The convention is under the auspices of the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America, the interdenominational body in which practically all of the evangelical churches having

mission work in Latin-America are represented. This committee is the agency through which the Interchurch World Movement acts in Latin-America. The churches taking part in the Interchurch Movement contemplate devoting an increased amount of attention to work in the countries to the South and this meeting is to determine what line the work should follow.

Home Missions Council Now Represents 40 Denominations. Extensive Co-operative Work Planned for Alaska and Among Indians

ALL phases of the complex problems of Christianizing America were considered at the annual meeting of the Home Missions Council, held in New York City, January 13-15.

Indicative of how the Church follows the flag but precedes most of the other civilizing influences, was the request from Home Mission workers in Alaska that the Government be urged to establish a system of wireless stations to shorten distances and bring these northern outposts nearer to the life of the world. On account of the lack of medical facilities in Alaska, hospital work in charge of missionary physicians is to be stressed in that country, especially for the Eskimo communities where the white man's diseases and vices have been transplanted.

The completion of the plan for missionary comity in Alaska under the new federated evangelical churches of Alaska, which includes all of the Protestant denominations working in that country was announced. Plans were also formally launched for a new interdenominational training school for Christian leaders among the Indians, and steps were taken to interest the Student Volunteer Movement in including the home field in its appeal for life service.

The Council of Women for Home Missions co-operated in the meeting, the President, Mrs. Frederick Bennett, presiding alternately with the venerable head of the Council, Dr. Charles L. Thompson of New York. The number of denominational home missionary agencies in the Council was increased to over forty by the admission to membership of the Board of Home Missions and Social Service of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Board of Home Missions of the Evangelical Synod of North America, the Home and Foreign Missionary Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and the General Mission Board of the Brethren.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Rev. Charles L. Thompson, Secretary Emeritus, Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., New York; Vice-President, Rev. Charles E. Burton, General

Secretary, Congregational Home Missionary Society, New York; Rev. S. Leslie Morris, Executive Secretary, Executive Committee of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church in U. S. A., Atlanta, Georgia; Rev. Lemuel C. Barnes, Field Secretary, American Baptist Home Missionary Society, New York; Executive Secretary, Rev. Alfred Williams Anthony, New York; Associate Executive Secretary, Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, New York; Recording Secretary, Rev. Ralph Welles Keeler, Director of Publicity, Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; Treasurer, Mr. William T. Demarest, Board of Domestic Missions of the Reformed Church in America, New York.

Critical Condition of Netherlands Missions

Extensive Christian Work in East Indies Threatened by Dutch Financial Crisis

CAPTAIN J. W. GUNNING, Educational Secretary for the Protestant Missionary Societies of Holland, is in this country, making known to American Christians the dire straits into which the extensive foreign missionary work carried on by the churches of his country has been plunged as a result of the war.

Of all the neutral states of Western Europe, the Netherlands has suffered most by the dislocation of its trade and industries, the mainstay of the Dutch national wealth being its foreign commerce. While a few war profiteers were created, their abnormal gains did not constitute an increase of the nation's resources and merely represent the impoverishment of far larger groups of Hollanders. The crux of the situation, so Captain Gunning declares, was the practical annihilation of the transport trade by which the Netherlands so largely lived. In spite of the dwindling of the shipping to less than one tenth of its former dimensions, the closing down of factories for lack of raw material and coal, the cutting down of commercial and industrial intercourse with Central Europe, and the downfall of Russia, whose securities were largely held by middle-class Dutch investors, and even by many religious organizations, the Dutch people fed and clothed about three-fourths of a million Belgian and French refugees, increasing their population by ten per cent and proportionately decreasing the available amount of food.

The effects of these conditions upon the extensive missionary work which for 125 years the Dutch churches have carried on, particularly in the East Indies, has been most distressing. The old missionary constituency, the formerly prosperous middle-class, is financially ruined, the existing home base is destroyed, and the missionary societies are burdened with enormous debts.

The fact has long been notable that the Dutch missions rank among the most economical of such enterprises. The total East India budget is 900,000 guilders for a foreign staff of 214, which is equivalent to \$1650 per missionary, whereas the total American budget is \$22,000,000 for a foreign staff of 7600, which equals \$2900 per missionary. The Netherland missions in Java have been called by Dr. Zwemer the most successful of all missions among Mohammedan people. Besides these there are extensive missions in Dutch Guiana, where the Moravians have thirty-five missionaries with a large native force, thirty-two main stations, a native Christian population of 28,000 and over fifty day schools. The Netherlands East Indies Mission, with 214 ordained missionaries, has a native Christian population of 350,000, with 60,000 school children, 12 training schools for native preachers and teachers, 10 hospitals and a great variety of other educational institutions.

The Boards have estimated, says Captain Gunning, that to meet this emergency and to save the extensive Holland missionary work from bankruptcy and failure at least \$350,000 is now necessary.

Serbia's Needy Children

FROM the Serbian Relief Committee there come pathetic stories of efforts to meet the desperate needs of the Serbian children. Clothes, particularly shoes and stockings, are at a premium. Professor A. E. Johnstone, who is working for the Serbian Child Welfare Association of America, writes:

"I must tell you what happened yesterday. We found a case of stockings in our supplies. We've had shoes for some time, so I sent word that the children were to be brought in and fitted out. Some of them have never worn a pair of shoes in their lives. They flocked to the door of the storeroom and we started fitting them. You would have laughed and cried over it. It was, of course, a slow job, and it seemed as if we could not finish before supper, so I said some of them would have to wait until tomorrow. Then came the tears of disappointment, so the women who were doing the fitting said they would stay all night if necessary, and we called the children back. How proud they are of their shoes! Most of them slept with them in their beds, and all were ready to start for school as early as 7 o'clock."

The same story is told by Miss Dorothy Gamby of the United Church who is now serving the Red Cross in a Serbian orphanage. She says:

"There is the burning question of stockings. Poor little mites, they want to be clean, and a loud wail goes up from each one for clean stockings, and alas, no clean stockings are to be had. We had a large donation of Red Cross socks, soldiers' socks, which the women and girls in the village are ravelling and reknitting into socks for the children. For every four pairs of stockings knit we give in payment two pairs to the knitter and in this way we are getting many recruits."

What the Boy Scout Movement Accomplishes

By John R. Boardman,
of the Boy Scouts of America

The week of February 8th to 14th marks the Tenth Anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America.

It is being celebrated by a nation-wide campaign, during which every man, woman and child in the land is being asked to adopt for that week, at least, the Boy Scout habit of doing a good turn to some one each day.

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America is asking the co-operation of churches everywhere in bringing the message of the Good Turn to the American people. Sunday, February 8th, has been designated as Good Turn Sunday, and clergymen are asked to take the Good Turn as the text for their sermons that day.

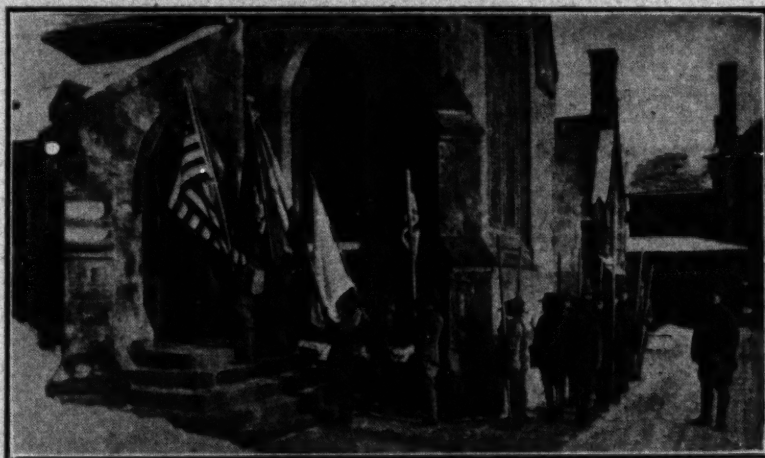
FOUR hundred thousand American boys are successfully fighting the foes which imperil personal and social integrity and usefulness with the help of the program of the Boy Scouts of America. One hundred thousand American men are voluntarily directing and inspiring these boys to make good at their self-imposed task. It is a combination of wise leadership and ambitious energy which is vitally constructive,—for at its heart Scouting is a program of formation rather than re-formation.

The "will to do" cannot be developed too early. The loafer is a menace. He is often the product of conditions which did not furnish a pleasurable, worth-while activity program during his boyhood. The twin brother to laziness is purposeless activity. The scout plan puts constructive purpose into activity. Worth while pleasurable activity does not inspire Bolshevism nor does it beget the I. W. W. Scouting conserves the boundless energy of boyhood and develops it into accomplishing manhood.

Boy thriftlessness is less likely to issue in man poverty with a lad who must earn for himself and deposit in a public bank a definite and consequential sum of money before he can become a full-fledged Scout. Every scout is trained day after day in a practical readiness for personal and social emergencies. The records of the National Court of Honor contain the stories of hundreds of Scouts who have risked life to save life. Pershing's army in France had 100,000 men whose training as Scouts in the mastery of the out-of-doors made them infinitely more valuable as worthy fighters. To anticipate what will be needed when disaster comes and be ready when it does come to meet it effectively is a part of Scouting which has made it a valuable ally of police and fire departments in our cities, the Red Cross and every other emergency-meeting agency.

Many a boy's most persistent and dangerous

enemies assail the citadel of his body. Weakness in its structure and function undermines mental and moral as well as physical stature. Scouting makes the wealth of its out-of-door activities serve the health and strength of the scout's body. To induce a boy to respect his body, and to work toward its complete de-



"Full Ranks on Sunday"

velopment in power are real accomplishments in Scouting. Its camping program is remarkably effective along these lines. Its hikes make for endurance and stamina at the same time they satisfy the wanderlust. Its emphasis on first-aid puts a new valuation on life. Its merit badges on physical development and personal health foster the scout's care of himself while those on public health, life saving and "safety first" make him a steward of the general physical welfare of the community.

The average fourteen year American boy desperately desires "to go to work." Many do. Later they find that their job does not fit and leads nowhere. To help in getting better and more permanent work Scouting supplements the school by offering a place for learning what to do by doing it. The merit badge system of the Scout Movement offers the boy a chance to work out his vocational destiny under expert guidance in sixty different lines

of activity geared to established vocations in most cases.

Few more subtle foes imperil American national life than the failure to respect and obey duly constituted authority. Such a condition paralyzes parental control, undermines law and order, makes solemn pledges scraps of paper, reduces the agreements of capital and labor to meaningless phrases and disrupting confusions and disintegrates government into anarchy and revolution. These things will not be so pregnant with danger to American social, economic and political institutions if hundreds of thousands of American boys of today have the proper meaning of obedience fixed in their lives.

It requires no violent stretch of the imagination to project the "daily good turn" of the real scout into a dominant service trait in adult life. It develops the genuine sympathy which makes self-giving of every kind an established habit rather than a forced sacrifice. It makes relief and charity personal rather than mechanical. It develops the same respect toward all womanhood which the Scout bestows on mother and sister. In the troop "good turn" for the community is grown a new sense of partnership in community progress.

Disloyalty is an unknown word in the vocabulary of a boy scout. Every week, month after month for ten years, every troop of boy scouts has stood at attention, saluted the stars and stripes and pledged allegiance to the flag, and has added to that ceremony the repetition of a promise, made on his honor as a Scout that he would do his duty to America. Leaders in the movement have believed that these Scouts meant what they said. And then came the test. America entered the world war. Tens of thousands of Scout boys and men rallied to the colors, went into training, crossed the seas and fought to make the world safe for democracy. Then those too young to fight lined up behind Uncle Sam over here and did their "bit." Is there any question in any American's mind as to whether "a Scout is loyal?" There is not. And he is just as loyally picking up and putting "over the top" the citizenship of peace as he did the citizenship of war.

Dependability is a big word and a bigger habit. "A Scout is Trustworthy." So begins the Law of Scouting. Ask any business man what would happen in the business world if that Law of Scouting became an inviolate law of trade and industry. Punctuality is promised. Honesty is guaranteed. Reliability is assured. Truthfulness is constant. That's why employers of boys besiege local Scout headquarters for Scouts to work in every conceivable capacity where these traits are vital.

Scouting's great concern is the development of boy character. It is God's great concern also. This partnership necessitates the twelfth



Outdoor Church at Camp

point in the Scout Law,—*"A Scout is reverent."* The out-of-doors was God's first temple. Contact with nature makes contact with God natural and vital. A Scout's reverence is intensely practical. Living in a world of activity he crystallizes his respect for deity in deeds rather than in words. His promise to do his best "to do his duty to God" is made good in concrete terms that are intensely religious in character. Scouting holds the organized church in high esteem. It interprets practical reverence as deeply concerned in worship and service and inspires the scout to become a communicant of some religious body, which can do for him in the things of creed and dogma what the Boy Scouts of America as an institution cannot wisely undertake to do, because of its undenominational democracy. It picks him up the morning after the Sabbath and for six busy days gives him a chance to put into practice as a good Scout the message that came to him from pulpits and Sunday-School. From this angle Scouting promises to help fill the church of the future with red blooded men who are intensely genuine and practical in their religious life and church service.

The Federal Council has rendered great service to the movement largely through Dr. Macfarland, our Field Scout Commissioner and our special Commissioner to France in 1918.

Committee on Co-operation in Latin America Opposes Intervention in Mexico

At a recent meeting in New York City, the Committee on Co-operation in Latin-America renewed its opposition to military intervention in Mexico. This action, according to the Rev. George B. Winton, editorial secretary of the committee, had as its basis a feeling that such intervention would be disastrous to the missionary cause in hindering what he termed "an era of good will." The other nations in that part of the world, he said, would side immediately with Mexico, should such a step be taken. Latin-American leaders are said to be greatly disappointed at our failure to enter the League of Nations.

How One Good Work May Help Another

The Methodist Church South is acquiring in the heart of Brussels a printing and publishing establishment. They are thus seizing the present splendid opportunity for circulating Protestant literature among the millions of French and Belgians who are thinking with new clarity because of the war. Gifts for purchasing paper and for printers' salaries at this plant are of special value at present because of the favorable rate of exchange. One gift of 10,000 francs was made to the Methodist Church South for this work by a California descendent of the Huguenots, not a Methodist, who states that his attention was attracted to this new printery by the labors of General to this new printery by the labors of the General Secretary of the Federal Council, for the Protestants in France and Belgium.

Churches Called to Stress Evangelism from Now Until Easter

Federal Council's Commission Rejoices at Increasing Signs of Spiritual Unity and Zeal

THE Commission on Evangelism of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America is sending to the churches and ministers of its thirty-one constituent denominations a message which sounds a most optimistic note regarding the plans which are everywhere under way for great evangelistic programs in units that are city-wide, by counties or by state organizations.

This message to the churches is in part as follows:

"Our Commission is highly appreciative of the fact that the various denominations are successfully carrying forward great evangelistic programs and have been able to harmonize their plans with those of other denominations, synchronizing their efforts so that the nation will witness a movement of practically the entire Protestant body toward a great spiritual ingathering to culminate in most cases at Easter.

"The Commission rejoices at the spirit of federation which is everywhere apparent. Towns and cities and entire counties are united for simultaneous federated effort in which denominational forces are enthusiastically co-operating.

"Already by conference, assemblies, training classes and retreats, the spiritual life of ministers and laity has been greatly quickened, and the Church is beginning to have an intelligent conception of the great problems which confront it. We urge the widening and deepening of the different movements until every town, every city, every church, and every home has felt its power.

"The Commission of the Federal Council is happy to have a part in this great movement and to give its unstinted service as a helper in all the churches in such methods as may best suit them, and to be a clearing house for all the activities of the different denominations, furnishing when desired methods or literature or men to make the movement more effective.

"Our Commission rejoices that those denominations which have already gathered millions of money for the forward movements of their churches are free to affirm that only as they gain a deeper spiritual life and larger accessions from those who know not our Christ will their real object be accomplished.

"The Commission of the Federal Council, officially representing thirty-one of the denominational bodies of the Church of Christ in America, commends to the churches the work of the Denominational Evangelistic Commissions, the Department of Spiritual Resources of the Interchurch World Movement and especially the denominational press, as well as other organizations seeking to build up the spiritual life of our people.

"With the Churches of Christ unitedly on their knees before God and filled with the passion of our Lord, we believe that the months just ahead of us will witness such development of the spiritual life and such additions to the Church of Christ, as America has never before witnessed.

"By the approval of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

For the Commission on Evangelism

JAMES M. SPEERS, *Chairman,*

C. L. GOODELL, *Executive Secretary*"

Y. W. C. A. Facing Enlarged Opportunities for Manifold Service

Foreign Fields, Neglected During War, Claim Especial Attention

AMONG the welfare interests which from time to time claim public attention, none is more worthy than the Young Women's Christian Association. This year, the Y. W. C. A. is not asking the churches to give them a special Sunday, since there are so many claims of this kind, but are observing within their associations a season of community education and of outlook over their world field, during the last week in February.

The remarkable increase of urban congestion which began during the war has made the extension of the splendid service which the Y. W. C. A. offers to working girls an imperative necessity. Building campaigns planned for 1920 already total \$5,100,000, covering activities centers, boarding homes, and similar enterprises, ranging at from \$75,000 to \$800,000 each. Dallas, Texas, has just completed the raising of \$805,000 for a new Y. W. C. A. building. Its twin city, Fort Worth, where the housing shortage is acute, will soon erect an \$800,000 boarding home and activities building. St. Louis is planning a \$500,000 campaign for increased boarding home facilities.

In Kansas the family of the late U. S. Senator Preston B. Plumb, of Emporia, has given the beautiful Plumb residence, near the entrance to the State Normal campus, to the Association, together with \$20,000 for remodeling and repairs.

Owing to the recent concentration on war work, the Y. W. C. A. was forced to devote a

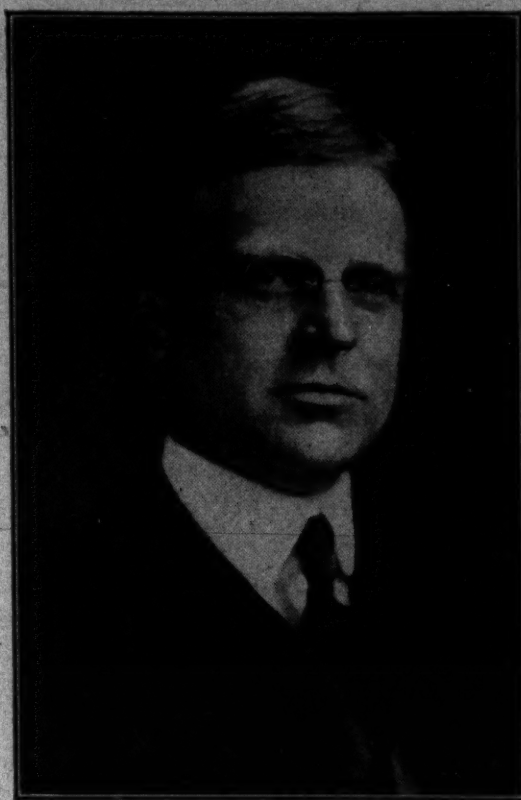
minimum of effort to the needs of China, Japan, India and South America, countries for which they had in past years assumed special responsibility. Now plans are under way for national buildings in China and Japan, for the National Physical Training School for China, for four hostels for business girls, four vocational homes, for health programs, conference opportunities, the extension of service programs which will also require fifty-six additional American workers for the three Oriental fields and for South America.

NEW ASSOCIATE SECRETARY OF HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL WILL SUPERVISE WORK FOR NEGROES

A COMPLIMENTARY luncheon was recently given the newly elected Associate Secretary of the Home Missions Council, Rev. Rodney W. Roundy, at the National Arts Club, New York City, by members of the Home Missions Council and representatives of several other interdenominational organizations. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, President of the Home Missions Council, presided and introduced several speakers who, in brief addresses, felicitated the Council on securing Mr. Roundy, and pledged their co-operation to help insure the success of his undertaking.

Rev. Rodney W. Roundy began work as Associate Secretary of the Home Missions Council on November 1, 1919. Mr. Roundy is a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Amherst College and Yale School of Religion. He has held three pastorates in Congregational Churches, one in Ludlow, Vermont, where he was ordained, the second in Hartford, Conn., and the third in the First Church of Keene, New Hampshire. During the last three years Mr. Roundy has been Associate Secretary in the Missions Department of the American Missionary Association. While there his attention has been particularly given to field work, largely among the school and church institutions for negroes supported by the Association in southern states. He has had oversight of the mission work done by the Congregationalists for the Indians in North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana and California, as well as the mission work for which the Congregationalists are responsible among one hundred thousand Spanish speaking people in the Eastern part of Porto Rico.

While Mr. Roundy's position with the Home Missions Council will be as Associate for the general work with Dr. Anthony, his particular attention will be given to the Church and mission needs of the negroes in northern centers. In doing this work the Home Missions Council will co-operate with agencies in the field, particularly the Interchurch World Movement and in all cases will depend upon local, state or



REV. RODNEY W. ROUNDY
Associate Secretary of Home Missions Council

national missionary boards in carrying out programs based upon facts discovered.

In this day of deepening Americanization the Negro question is one of the largest, if not the largest home mission task facing the denominations. The Negro is no longer a southern but a national asset—or problem, according to one's point of view. At the present time crowded conditions in northern centers have presented not alone pressing housing problems but also those of deep moral and religious import so far as the Negro is concerned.

The Negro has been a religious asset to our American life which must not be lost sight of in this time of transition. More churches are needed and better church programs should be planned and carried out, a wider range of social expressions of religion should be made available, fuller moral and intellectual foundations should be laid. To meet these requirements only co-operative action is sufficient and only higher standards of religious life and character will be adequate, in this day when race relationships are strained and co-operation of colored and white leaders in our churches is most essential.

Mr. Roundy has also been elected secretary of the Federal Council Committee on Negro Churches.

Near East Relief Enlists Aid of Clergy

THE former American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief which is now incorporated by special act of Congress as Near East Relief, 1 Madison Avenue, New York, reports that the churches of all denominations throughout the United States are

actively co-operating in its second campaign, which will be conducted from February 1st to 22nd.

Sunday, February 8, has been designated Near East Relief Day and it is requested that at some services in each church a sermon on conditions in the Bible Lands be preached. Volunteer workers are being organized in each congregation to obtain subscriptions for this relief work.

Practically all the succor that has reached the peoples who have suffered at the hands of the Turks, has come from America, and almost solely through Near East Relief. The American Red Cross, after a careful investigation of the methods of Near East Relief, not only has given that organization a free field in the Near East, but also has given \$6,000,000 to help in the work. All administration expenses are provided for by special arrangement and every dollar subscribed for relief work in the Near East actually reaches the starving thousands in the Bible lands.

The following letter from C. P. Burgess, General Field Secretary of the Near East Relief, has been sent to practically every minister in the United States:

"Mr. Herbert Hoover says that the Near East is the most desperate situation in the world. The war is not over in the Near East. A million and a half of desperate starving human beings look to America as the only possible source of food and clothing. These are the people of Bible lands; in that country made sacred by Abraham, David, the Prophets, Paul, and by Christ, himself.

"The church never turns a deaf ear to the cry of suffering, much less when they who suffer are fellow Christians. The premier of Armenia has cabled that a nation has been preserved largely because the American Church—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish, has poured out its wealth during the last four years. It has been an inspiring and wonderful example of what can be done when all faiths unite in a great and good cause.—But Rabbi Stephen Wise pleads: "We have done so much; let us do a little bit more." We must not let them die now.

"Because they are in need, most desperate need! Because America is their only hope! Because we know America will want to feed and clothe them! The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, now incorporated by special act of Congress as NEAR EAST RELIEF, is conducting a second nation wide Campaign, February 1st to 22nd, and we want your help!

"How? (1) by preaching on Near East Conditions February 8th; (2) taking subscriptions in your congregation for the work. We would urge that you so time the taking of subscriptions in your church as to make it come during the closing days of the Campaign in your community."

Hearing on Chaplains Bill Before House Committee on Military Affairs

Representatives of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains secured a hearing January 13 before the House Committee on Military Affairs concerning the Hull Bill. There were in attendance: Bishop William F.

McDowell, Chairman of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Rev. E. O. Watson, Secretary of the General Committee on Army and Navy Chaplains, Rev. Gaylord S. White and Rev. Clyde F. Armitage, representing also the General Committee, Chaplain John T. Axton, Chaplain Milton O. Beebe, Chaplain Julian E. Yates, Chaplain Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain Ignatius Fealey and Father Louis F. O'Hern, representing Archbishop Hayes.

A full and courteous hearing was had before a full meeting of the Committee. There was absolute unanimity of sentiment as to what was required on Chaplain legislation. All indications now are favorable for securing the ends aimed at through the Capper-Hull bill introduced in the Senate and House.

The Record of Graduates and Students of the Yale School of Religion in the War

By Professor Henry B. Wright

ALTHOUGH the School will celebrate its centenary in 1922, the University has granted the B. D. degree only since 1867. Of the 1223 men who had graduated before the outbreak of the war in 1917, over 1000 were living. Technically all these were exempted from military service by the provisions of the draft law. Furthermore, owing to the fact that the B. D. degree is not generally secured before the age of twenty-five, not over 150 at the most of these 1000 living graduates fell within the age limits of the draft. It is clear also that the percentage of those who were not assigned to deferred classification in the draft because of marriage must have been exceedingly small. Whatever service our students rendered was of necessity, therefore, that given freely in enlistment rather than under compulsion.

Before America entered the war Robert E. Fairgrieve had joined the Canadian Army. He rose to the rank of First Lieutenant, and died of wounds received in action on November 24, 1917. Fifteen other graduates and former students, aside from chaplains, served in combatant units in the British, Canadian and United States armies, one ranking as Lieutenant-Colonel, one as Major, one as Captain, and the majority of the rest as Lieutenants.

Twenty-two secured appointments as Chaplains and saw service with the Regular Army, the National Guard units, the National Army and the Navy. Tyler of the 82nd Division was wounded in the Argonne. Petty of the 26th received a decoration and was promoted to Major for gallantry in action.

Sixty-five graduates and former students served with the Army or Navy Y. M. C. A., twenty-six of these overseas in England, France, Mesopotamia and Russia. Maurer was gassed while on duty with his division. Two graduates were with the American Red Cross; one was appointed Camp Pastor; and two were engaged in governmental service. No record of the work of former students of the School would be complete without mention of the invaluable services rendered by Charles S. Macfarland as Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

When war was declared in the spring of 1917, there were enrolled in the School 128 men, including resident graduates and special students. Practically all were technically exempt from service. It must ever remain a source of pride to the School that, in spite of this, the percentage of its students in the service compares favorably with that of any school of the University. Twenty-three men enlisted in combatant units,—sixteen of these in the Infantry, two in the Artillery, and one each in the Navy, Engineers, Field Hospital, Signal Corps and Tank Corps. A majority saw service overseas. Stewart was advanced from the rank of private to that of Captain. Six other men received army appointments as Chaplains. Of these, Phelps was cited for bravery under fire.

Of the eleven men who were accepted as Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. Secretaries, three served overseas. Coyle was taken prisoner by the Bolshevik Army.

A word should be added regarding the contribution made by the School to the literature of the war. The volume, "Religion and the War," edited by Sneath, is starred as worthy of special notice in the bibliography on "The War and Religion" issued by the Federal Council. Bacon's articles on "Non Resistance, Christian or Pagan" had wide reaching influence. Both of the pamphlets published by the Y. M. C. A. to suggest ideals to soldiers and sailors were written by Yale men. "The Soldier's Spirit" by Stewart had a circulation of over half a million copies and was probably the most effective pamphlet circulated in the camps during the war. "A Sailor's Questions," written by Lobingier, was the inspiration of the remarkable work done for our sailors at the Great Lakes Training Station.

I cannot refrain from referring to one other contribution made by the School, which, while not falling directly under the head of the alumni or student record, was the inspiration of much of it. The clear vision and incisive public utterances of Dean Brown, his firm stand against exemption for ministers or divinity students, his sane and practical counsel, and his leadership of public thought through

pulpit and press will be found not among the least of our contributions to the extent and quality of the results when the final record of our alumni and students in the war is written.

Religious Outlook Committee Issues Reconstruction Studies

THE first of the final reports of the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook came from press at the end of January and has already attracted much attention. It is entitled *Religion Among American Men: As Revealed by a Study of Conditions in the Army*. The report is presented with an introduction by the Right Reverend Charles H. Brent and the Rev. Paul D. Moody, the Protestant representatives at the Chaplains' Headquarters in the American Expeditionary Forces, who commend the volume in the warmest terms.

This report differs from other volumes that have discussed the religion of the soldier in that it is not concerned with conditions in the Army because of interest in the military establishment but because the Army during the war was a cross section of average male American humanity. To quote from the report:

"The chief reason for the conviction that there are lessons which the Church may learn from the Army lies in the fact that the soldier was the average man. Within certain limits which had very little to do with his moral and religious situation he was chosen by lot from a generation."

The first section of the report, therefore, deals with The State of Religion as Revealed in the Army and endeavors to analyze the religious life and moral habits of the men as they came from civilian life into the Army. It deals in successive chapters with The Men and Christianity, The Men and the Church, The Faith of the Majority, the Moral Standards and Life of the Majority. One of the outstanding and almost startling conclusions is that the great rank and file of men, even nominal Church members, are characterized by a widespread ignorance of the meaning of Christianity. The report says:

"If there is any one point upon which chaplains agree it is in regard to the widespread ignorance as to the meaning of Christianity and Church membership . . . We might well hope that in a 'Christian' country men generally, even those without any allegiance to Christ or His Church, would know what Christianity is. Chaplains say that they do not know. And they go beyond that and say that men nominally within the Church, men who have been to Christian schools, are in much the same condition. The Church as a teacher has failed to instruct its own membership or present its Gospel to the men just outside its doors."

The second section of the report discusses The Effect of the War on Religion in the Army, endeavoring to discover what influence the military experience had upon men's moral and religious life. Successive chapters in this sec-

tion consider The Effect of Military Training and War on Personal Religion, The Effect on the Churches and Churchmanship and The Effect on Moral Life and Standards. The evidence both for holding that the experience of war stimulated the religious life and, on the other hand, the evidence for believing that it militated against religion is presented in extensive quotations from the experiences of the soldiers and is carefully weighed. The general conclusion is that with gains in some directions and losses in others it is impossible to make a conclusive answer. "Manifestly we have no scale of values," says the report, "by which to weigh the results. How would we weigh a momentary and thrilling experience of dependence on God against a breakdown of normal religious habits? . . . Which is to count for more, an intense spiritual experience among a few or a general hardening of the sensibilities of many, a freshened assurance of immortality or a lessened sense of fundamental alternatives?"

The third section of the report deals with Lessons for the Church and from the evidence presented in the first and second sections draws practical conclusions for the work of the Church after the war. It discusses what the Church may learn from the evidence at hand concerning Church Membership, Religious Education, Fundamental Teachings, Public Worship, Moral Life and Standards, Responsibility for the Community, and Church Unity.

Senior Chaplain Brent and Chaplain Moody, anticipating in the Introduction the criticism that the report may be regarded as too pessimistic in tone, say:

"The value of this report lies in its fidelity and honesty. It has not been tampered with nor colored. To the extent that it is true that it sounds pessimistic, it is a valid judgment on much present-day preaching and teaching of religion."

They then go on to say, however, that as a matter of fact the report offers genuine encouragement to the Church.

"It is not with pessimism but with hope," they declare, "that we turn from this work of careful sifting and compiling that has been accomplished by the Committee on the War and the Religious Outlook. It gives us a deepened conviction of the fundamental religiousness of man and, therefore, brings to us a new vision of the supreme importance of the Church's task and of its present opportunity."

The chief sources of information for the report are two: first, extensive interviews conducted in the American Expeditionary Forces, under the direction of President Henry Churchill King, by Dr. James I. Vance, Dr. Herbert A. Jump, and Dr. Andrew M. Brodie; and secondly, replies to a comprehensive questionnaire, circulated widely among chaplains, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, camp pastors, officers and privates in the Army, seeking information concerning the moral and religious life in the Army.

Other Publications

The Committee has made definite announcement of its other forthcoming reports as follows: *The Missionary Outlook in the Light of the War* (with an introduction by Dr. Robert E. Speer) about February 15; *The Teaching Work of the Church in the Light of the Present Situation*, about April 1; *The Effect of the War on the Local Church*, about April 15; *Principles of Christian Unity in the Light of the War*, about May 1.

FORESTALLING RACE RIOTS IN GEORGIA

FOR some months malicious persons fomented two sets of rumors in Atlanta.

One, for white consumption, represented the Negroes as about to "rise" for a massacre of whites; the other, served out to Negroes, charged whites with a plan to "clean out" black Atlanta: and a case of nerves to please any anarchist was being gradually worked up. The remedy which neutralized this process might be applied to similar inflammations elsewhere.

The white Ministers' Alliance invited the colored Alliance to a meeting. The joint body adopted a statement denouncing lawlessness, suspicion and false rumors, and promising the churches' aid in ferreting out and silencing agitators. The paper concludes by saying that while no one statement or act can solve race problems "we are confident that by conferences conducted by leaders of both races in the spirit of Jesus Christ, there will be created an atmosphere of mutual confidence and wisdom out of which shall come plans and enterprises for the righting of wrongs and the creation of just opportunities for even the least of our brethren."

This statement was read to and adopted by every protestant congregation, white and black, in Atlanta. Conferences of white and colored leaders followed: and a leading daily recently stated that a state of mind has been created in the community "in which a race riot was impossible."

As a sign and seal of the new order the white churches bought a tract of land in the burned district of Atlanta and presented it to the city council for development as a park for Negroes, the first in this great Southern city. The gift was accepted, and development will be pushed.

Humane Sunday, which is fixed for April 18th, has been observed in this country and England for a great many years. Its object is to center attention upon the general subject of kindness both to children and animals. The American Humane Association, Albany, N. Y., which is promoting the observance of the day, will send to any pastor interested a leaflet with suggestions for the preparation of special sermons.

Statement Concerning Education, Recreation, and Character Building in the United States Army

This splendid statement of the aims of the War Department for the new Education and Recreation Branch has been formulated for the FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN by one of the responsible officers

THE experience of the World War has emphasized to the United States and to the United States Army many things that have been casually understood for some time, and has shown to the army and to the country many things that are new. There is no finer result of the war than the present conception by the people of the country that the United States Army is primarily an instrument for making men—men who not only shall be fully trained as defenders of the nation in time of war, but also men who, because of their army experience, may return to the civil life of the country better qualified as citizens.

The United States Army has a clear conception of its obligations in training citizens and making men. It realizes that its primary obligation is the production and maintenance of an adequate military system for national defense. It conceives this military system as one composed not of officers and soldiers who are trained for purely military proficiency, but as one composed of officers and soldiers who, as a real foundation for their military training, shall be so instructed in the army, that they may possess a sound body, an active intelligence, an alert conscience, and a firm character. The army believes that it can discharge this primary obligation successfully, and can also perform an additional duty which the modern conception of national armies places squarely upon it. It believes that while training its officers and soldiers for military purposes, which, in itself, includes much more than the old conception of purely military dexterity, it can and should provide for those who come into it, a definite occupational and civic training which will return to the country from the army, citizens who can earn an honest and adequate living, and who can perform with fine enthusiasm and intelligence their duties as members of the community, the state and the nation.

Inspired with these beliefs in its possibilities for a very full degree of national service, the army has definitely instituted a system of man-making, based upon its long experience as a military training institution and its achievements during the emergency, and since the Armistice, in education, job training, citizenship instruction, healthy recreation, and development of a real sense of moral values. This system is conducted according to the high standards and ideals of national service

which the army throughout its history, has possessed. The system broadens and democratizes army activities. It intensifies, animates and modernizes military training to agree with the present conception of the complete soldier as a man, sound in body, intelligent in mind, and loyal, courageous and firm in character.

The army concerns itself with military training, education, constructive recreation, character building and the necessary administrative labor to carry these on. The military training will be conducted in such a manner that adequate and up-to-date plans for national defense will be instantly available, so that officers may be trained as real leaders of men and that soldiers may be trained as intelligent and capable national defenders who may at all times have every incentive and opportunity to themselves become leaders if they can develop the qualities of leadership. Education, now established definitely as an army activity, effectively guarantees that soldiers, whose pre-army education has been defective, cannot remain illiterates and offers to all members of the army a real opportunity to acquire occupational ability which will enable them to leave the service qualified to be self-supporting citizens. Education for illiterates and non-English speaking soldiers is made compulsory and is conducted by officer, soldier and civilian teachers and according to methods devised by expert civilian educational counsellors. Occupational training is given under instruction methods developed by expert vocational trainers who have been employed by the army, many of them on leave from the leading educational institutions of the country. Teachers of occupational training are obtained by the employment in the army of well qualified civilian teachers and by the use of officers and soldiers as instructors who have, by their pre-war experience or their experience during the war, learned the practical details of the occupations in which they instruct. Army education will also provide for the army the large number of technical specialists that modern war demands.

The world has come to agree that the old adage "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is something more than a copybook maxim. Recreation is indeed a re-creation or a means whereby a man restores and freshens his powers. Therefore, the question of leisure time of officers and soldiers receives careful

consideration in the army. The army is a very closely knit community. Officers and soldiers not only work together but live together. The army realizes its obligation to provide means whereby officers and soldiers may be given moral equivalent for the home environment which civilians possess. It has therefore established clubs and recreation centers in its various posts, camps and stations. It equips libraries, builds theatres, provides professional entertainment for these theatres and encourages the development of amateur dramatics in the army. Experience during the world war has shown that soldier players can produce dramatic work of high character. Music is encouraged, and the formation of vocal and instrumental musical organizations is fostered. Athletics, which has always been an important army activity, is given further stimulus and athletic equipment and instruction is adequately provided. Exchanges or co-operative stores run by the army for the benefit of the army have been maintained for a great number of years. These conducted according to modern business methods will continue to serve officers and soldiers, their profits being used for promoting recreational activities.

The world war emphasized the fact that strength of character in the nation and strength of character in the soldiers of the nation are the final decisive elements upon which victory rests. Every activity of the soldier's life has a definite effect in strengthening or weakening character. Hence, military training and duties, general and vocational education, recreation and all functions of army life are co-ordinated with the definite purpose of developing self-control, self-respect, realization of the obligation of service and moral thoughtfulness in all officers and soldiers. The army stands as a great national organization which is trying to develop a complete citizen in a thorough-going way. This development is based upon the spirit of service. This ideal is emphasized in every activity of the army. Recreation is conceived in the spirit of fair play, athletics emphasize fair play, clean sport and teaches officers and soldiers not only to be successful winners, but to be good losers, and to set their faces like flint against the ever-present temptation to make "anything to win" the standard.

The most powerful motive for right living and character development is the religious motive. Religion as an essential to life is recognized, and adequate provision is made for the religious needs of the army personnel. It is believed that each citizen of our nation is free to establish his relationship to God according to the dictates of his conscience, and each officer and soldier is given an opportunity to follow the faith of his choice. Respect and

encouragement for religion are held as important obligations of an officer's position of leadership.

The army believes that the soundest morality and the highest character are those developed by the individual himself in response to his own incentives. Therefore soldiers have been urged to form clubs or associations with the explicit purpose of encouraging initiative, self-reliance, "team play," a broad minded tolerance, an intelligent patriotism and the desire to serve one's group, one's neighborhood and one's country. These clubs are looked to for the development of a fine spirit of service on the part of their members. In these clubs, the soldier learns the practical details of community life and its consequent community obligations. Upon the soldier as a club member rests a portion of the responsibility for the success of the club. Upon the citizen who returns to civil life from the army will rest his share of the responsibility for his community.

This broad conception which the United States Army now has of its full mission to the country and the diverse activities it has entered upon, make it most vitally necessary that the army, if it is to succeed in this mission, have the greatest amount of co-operation from the communities near the posts, camps and stations of the army, from all of the finest and best organizations of our social life and from the common enthusiasm and spirit of the whole nation. The army has set up specific machinery to insure the fullest co-operation between its officers and soldiers and the communities in which officers and soldiers are located. It takes great concern in performing what it conceives to be its duty to make its officers and soldiers the type of men that all communities will receive as valuable co-operative citizens. It is urging communities and the people of the country to consider the army as a vital and natural part of the social organism of the nation and not to consider the armed forces as separate and distinct from the rest of American life, but as inevitably and permanently interwoven with the whole social fabric.

In its purpose to express essentially American ideals and to serve the production of purely American men according to this program which it has adopted the army feels that it may properly ask and will undoubtedly receive the support of all good Americans and of all organized bodies of American life that stand for the progressive betterment of our country.

400 Hospitals May Participate in Great Interchurch Campaign

Institutions Caring for 2,000,000 Free Patients a Year Embarrassed by High Prices

FOUR hundred hospitals, supported wholly or partially by church funds, which serve more than 2,000,000 free patients a year, will benefit from the nationwide campaign to be conducted April 21 to May 2 by more than thirty Protestant denominations co-operating in the Interchurch Movement, according to Dr. Frank Clare English, superintendent of the Interchurch Hospitals and Homes Division.

"Many of the church's hospitals are now in a life and death struggle because of the high cost of living," Dr. English says. "They can not take care of their free work without help from the outside. This help must be given them. More than 2,000,000 free patients are taken care of by the church hospitals in the course of a year and as many more are turned away because of limited facilities."

The Interchurch World Movement's General Committee has adopted the following on the subject of hospitals:

"Philanthropic institutions, such as hospitals and homes, are included in the financial budget of 1920. Where the denomination has voted co-operation, its hospitals and homes enter automatically. Where a particular denomination is entering by vote of its several boards and no philanthropic board exists, the Interchurch has decided: 'That the budget of any local philanthropic institution (hospitals and homes) which is approved by the denominational authority of the region in which it is located, may be included in the denominational budget of that region.'"

Dr. English points out that this statement makes it possible for hospitals and homes now belonging to the Protestant evangelical denominations to be included in the financial budget by a vote of their regional authority.

"Just what constitutes regional authority has not been defined further than the officers of a given denomination within a regional area," he said. "For example, in the Methodist Church more than 100 annual conferences are divided into at least 20 areas. By the action of the general Committee the church officers within any one of these areas could pass upon the admissibility of an institution and certify its credentials."

NEWS ITEMS FROM LOCAL INTERCHURCH FEDERATIONS

More than twenty of the Federation Executive Secretaries who are directing surveys for the Interchurch World Movement attended

the Survey Conference at Atlantic City, January 7-10.

The Akron Federation has become well established. The Secretary, Rev. F. G. Behner, has secured \$30,000 for the budget for the coming year.

Glowing reports have come of the Community Christmas Tree and Entertainment provided for Louisville under the direction of Secretary Lockhart.

The Norfolk Federation has called the Rev. R. B. Blyth of Cleveland, Ohio, to be secretary to succeed Secretary Ekins, who has gone to Bridgeport, Conn.

The recently organized federation in Newark, N. J., quickly settled down to work, under the leadership of Secretary J. R. Wood. A very strong executive committee is sharing the responsibility with Mr. Chester Hoag, the President. The churches are responding heartily.

The Detroit Council of Churches has opened its headquarters in the Central Y. M. C. A. Building with the Rev. Morton C. Pearson as executive secretary. Mr. Pearson is succeeded in Indianapolis by the Rev. Charles H. Winders, formerly a pastor in that city.

The religious leaders in Washington, D. C., are considering the question of organizing a federation of churches. Secretary Guild is holding conferences with various groups. A most sympathetic interest has been manifested.

The Boston Federation has completed a financial campaign which insures an income of more than \$10,000 a year for two years. A secretary has been called.

YEAR BOOK OF THE CHURCHES SOON READY

THE Year Book of the Churches for 1920 will soon be ready for distribution. Like other books, it has been delayed by the printing situation, but it will be well worth waiting for. It is the only handy reference book giving general church information and contains facts not obtainable elsewhere. A list of all the religious bodies in the United States is given, with a description of each, including the principal officers and their addresses, the various boards and their officers, together with their educational institutions and periodicals. A very complete directory of interchurch and similar organizations, such as those having to do with the Bible and religious literature, education, federation and union, missions, social work, and reconstruction, make available information that large numbers of people want to have but do not know where to find. There is also a complete list of the chaplains in the Army and Navy, with their rank and religious affiliation. The local and state federations of churches are listed,

a list which is much longer than last year, and, for the first time, a list of national federations in other countries is included. The official religious statistics occupy considerable space and furnish one of the most important parts of the volume; these include the statistics of the churches, of the home and foreign missionary societies, and of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. There is also a detailed description of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America and a new section devoted to a description of the Interchurch World Movement, with all its various departments and the names of the department directors. These and other features too numerous to mention, all made easily accessible through a very complete index, make the book one of the most important annual volumes published. It should be in the hands of every church worker, and in order to make it available to all this year's price is the same as that of last year—75 cents.

Copies should be ordered at once from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, 105 East 22d Street, New York.

BOOK DEPARTMENT

A Community Church. By Henry E. Jackson. Houghton Mifflin Co., New York.

The Community Church movement is one of the new things of today. The term is often falsely used to denote a union church or a denominational church which by the fortune of the community has a right of way. What Mr. Jackson discusses and records as a personal witness and participant is the building up of a new order of religious organization which is "intellectually and financially free," and recognizes no sectarian distinctions. His "community church" is Christian in its philosophy and its ethical teaching; it has no other limitations. It is a community product and asset.

Mr. Jackson's book is extraordinarily human and interesting and will be illuminating and helpful even to those who quite disagree with its conclusions.

The volume includes detailed information and suggestions for the setting up of a community church such as the author advocates.

Father Duffy's Story. By Francis P. Duffy, Chaplain of the 165th Infantry. George H. Doran Company, New York.

A story of the "Fighting Sixty-Ninth," by its Chaplain who describes himself as "very Irish, very Catholic and very American." The story is full of humor, heroism, tenderness and tragedy, with Father Duffy's interpretation of events told in his inimitable style. He was made Senior Chaplain of the 42nd Division and comments on the complete harmony of purpose

with which chaplains of various faiths worked together. "I told Bishop Brent," the author humorously remarks, "that the way the clergy of different churches got along together in peace and harmony in this Division would be a scandal to pious minds." He also suggests, "I think it would be a good thing if representatives of various churches would have a meeting every year at the seashore in bathing suits, where nobody could tell whether the man he was talking to was a Benedictine Abbot, a Methodist Sunday-School Superintendent or a Mormon Elder. They would all find out how many things of interest they have in common, and, without any disloyalty to their own church, would get together to put them over."

The New Social Order. By Harry F. Ward. Macmillan Co., New York. \$2.50.

This book is noteworthy as an argument in the light of the most recent industrial and political developments, for the socialization of modern life, on the basis of the central teachings of Christianity. It also constitutes a source-book for the essentials of the great social programs which have been put forward in America and in Europe in the last three years, notably, the British Labor Party's program, the constitution of the Russian Soviet Republic and the League of Nations. A number of the reconstruction documents issued by church bodies are analyzed and compared.

The author contends for a world order in which solidarity of human aspiration and effort will be attained. The criterion of progress is found in the increasing liberation of personality. Examined in the light of this ideal the author finds the present order productive of spiritual inequality and essentially inefficient. The new order is to be co-operative and will seek only personal values. The adequacy of the service motive Mr. Ward believes scientifically demonstrable, and he upholds the ideal of "universal service" supported by a normal social motive.

The book is non-technical and well suited to the lay reader to whom the social gospel is unfamiliar.

War-Time Agencies of the Churches. Published by the General War-Time Commission of the Churches, New York, \$1.00.

This is a carefully compiled handbook and directory of the war-time organizations of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish forces, and of various interdenominational organizations. The comprehensiveness of the volume makes it especially valuable as a work of reference. One useful feature of the book is sixty pages of bibliography, listing the publications inspired by the war. The volume is exhaustively indexed and cross-indexed.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

The English Speaking Brotherhood and the League of Nations. By Charles Walston. Columbia University Press.

This volume of 224 pages contains a series of five articles on internationalism, dealing with such subjects as "Nationality and Hyphenism," "The English Speaking Brotherhood," "Wilsonism and Anti-Wilsonism," "League of Dreams or League of Realities." The author, Sir Charles Walston (Waldstein) of Cambridge and Columbia University, has been active in the promotion of Anglo-American good-will and dedicates his volume to the memory of Charles Elliot Norton and John Hay.

BOOKS RECEIVED

International Geographical History of the World:

The first work by American geographers, cartographers and economists, to follow the Treaty of Versailles and the close of the Great War. The introduction deals especially with the geographical and political changes that have been created by the war. The History explains and describes all the forces and movements of Nature and man's activities and pursuits upon the earth from the earliest records to his achievements of today. Edited by Dr. J. E. Woodman, New York University, and Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. Navy. World Flat-Globe Corporation, N. Y.

Hymn Gems: A compilation of all the best hymns of all the churches. By Robert Elmer Smith, D.D. Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass. \$1.00.

The Last Passion Play: A charming and instructive book about the Passion Play at Oberammergau, as witnessed by the author in 1910, dealing with its problems of theme, plot, character, setting, dialogue and dramatic development. By Mary Catherine Smeltzley. Christopher Publishing House, Boston, Mass. \$.75.

Direct and Indirect Costs of the Great World War: No. 24 in the series of Preliminary Economic Studies of the War, under the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. By Ernest L. Bogart, Professor of Economics, University of Illinois. Oxford University Press, N. Y.

French Educational Ideals of Today: An Anthology of the Molders of French Educational Thought of the Present. Edited by Ferdinand Buisson and Frederic Ernest Farrington. World Book Company, Yonkers-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The Truth about China and Japan: Intended to allow the reader to see at a glance what the position really is today in Eastern Asia, and to explain precisely why there should be conflict between China and Japan, and to show Japan's double policy, one for the East and one for the West. Appended are several important documents, such as the Lansing-Ishii notes, the last Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and some of the secret agreements which created such a furore at the Paris Peace Conference. By B. L. Putnam Weale. Dodd, Mead and Company, N. Y. \$2.00.

American Jewish Year Book 5680: Vol. 21, for the period from September 25, 1919 to September 12, 1920. Edited by Harry Schneiderman for the American Jewish Committee. Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, Pa.

Bolshevik Aims and Ideals: A simple statement of the most essential facts of the development of the movement and of movements counter to it in Russia. The Macmillan Company, N. Y. \$1.00.

George Washington, The Christian: The story of the religious life of our first President. Companion volume to *Abraham Lincoln, The Christian*. By William J. Johnson. The Abingdon Press. \$1.50.

Broken Homes: A study of family desertion and its social treatment. By Joanna C. Colcord, Superintendent of the Charity Organization Society of N. Y. Published by the Russell Sage Foundation. \$.75.

Motion Pictures in a Typical City: A study of conditions in Toledo, Ohio, dealt with in such subdivisions as (1) Physical Features, (2) Mental Effects and Educational Significance, (3) Moral and Physical Effects of the Movies. The last section of the book deals with non-commercialized amusements and community work among the young. By Rev. J. J. Phelan. Little Book Press, Toledo, Ohio.

America's Part in the World War: With a foreword by General Pershing and illustrations from official photographs. A complete history of America's part in the war, including army, navy, marines, a chapter on "American Women in the War," "American Business Men in the War," "Labor in the War," "With the Americans in Siberia" and "The Aftermath of the War." General Pershing says, "I heartily endorse a work that will bring home to every American the full greatness of American accomplishment." By Richard J. Beamish. John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia. \$3.00.

The Story of the Great War: This volume does not pretend to be an adequate history of the great conflict, for, says the author in his preface, "It would be idle to pretend that an adequate history of the war can be written so soon after the event or within such brief compass as this volume." The book does aim, however, to make clear the spiritual purpose with which we fought the war. By Roland G. Usher. The Macmillan Company, New York, \$2.50.

The American Red Cross in the Great War: A summary of the work of the thirty million men, women and children, who made up the Red Cross in war-time, including the work in France, Great Britain, Roumania, Switzerland, etc. By Henry P. Davison. The Macmillan Company, New York.

The Jew Pays: A narrative of the consequences of the war to the Jews of Eastern Europe, and of the manner in which Americans have attempted to meet them. By M. E. Ravage. Alfred A. Knopf, New York.

The External of the Catholic Church: Her government, ceremonies, festivals, sacraments and devotions. Intended primarily for Catholic people. By Rev. John F. Sullivan. P. J. Kenedy and Sons, New York.

The Builders: A novel of American life during the past two years. By Ellen Glasgow. Doubleday, Page and Co., New York.

JUVENILE

A Child's First Steps in French: An illustrated primer in French. By Arthur Vizetelly. Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons, Ltd., London and New York.

Diary of a Little Girl in Old New York: A real diary of a child who has lived to see the marvelous changes time has wrought in New York. Illustrated with photographs of old New York. By Catherine Elizabeth Havens. Henry Collins Brown, New York.

Ice-Breakers. Games and Stunts: For young folk who like to give parties. By Edna Geister. The Woman's Press, N. Y. \$1.35.

FEDERAL COUNCIL BULLETIN

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